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## NEWS AND NOTES

EDITED BY FREDERIC A. OGG

*University of Wisconsin*

The General Index to Volumes 1 to 10 (1906-1916) of the American Political Science Review and to the ten volumes of *Proceedings* of the American Political Science Association (1904-1913) is now printed and ready for distribution. This is a comprehensive subject and author index, including articles, notes, and book reviews, with cross references, making a pamphlet of about 120 pages of the same size and style as the REVIEW. It will be sold for \$1.00 per copy. Orders should be sent to Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, Madison, Wis.

Prof. J. M. Mathews of the University of Illinois presented a paper on "State Library Administration" at the annual meeting of the National Association of State Libraries held in June at Louisville, Kentucky.

Prof. Francis W. Coker of Ohio State University has been appointed visiting professor at Yale University for the academic year 1917-1918, to take charge of Prof. Allen Johnson's courses during the latter's absence on sabbatical leave.

Prof. Karl F. Geiser of Oberlin College and Dr. W. F. McCaleb of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research are giving courses in political science in the summer session of Columbia University.

Courses in political science are given in the summer session of Harvard University by Professors A. N. Holcombe, G. G. Wilson, and G. C. Whipple. Prof. Philip M. Brown of Princeton University conducts a course in international law.

Prof. A. N. Holcombe of Harvard has received leave of absence for next year in order to assist in organizing the new federal bureau of efficiency at Washington.

Dr. Edwin A. Cottrell of Wellesley College has been appointed professor of political science at Ohio State University and will organize a bureau of research at that institution. Professor Cottrell's successor at Wellesley is Miss Alice M. Holden, who has been instructor in political science at Vassar College.

Courses in political science are given at the summer session of the University of Illinois by E. D. Dickinson of Dartmouth College and R. E. Cushman.

The Morton D. Hull prize in municipal government for 1916 has been awarded to Edward C. Mabie, graduate student at Dartmouth College, for an essay entitled "A Study of Municipal Accounting and Indebtedness in New Hampshire."

Summer courses in political science at the University of Wisconsin are given by Professors Chester Lloyd Jones and A. B. Hall, and Dr. W. S. Carpenter.

Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland has resigned as director of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research to take a business position in Boston. He will continue to give the bureau counsel on technical matters.

Mr. W. K. Dingleline has been appointed instructor in political science at the University of Virginia, and Mr. Francis S. Harmon has been appointed Phelps-Stokes fellow for the study of the negro.

Courses in international law and relations are given in the summer session of the University of Virginia by Prof. Lindsay Rogers.

Members of the departments of political science and economics of the University of Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural College will act with the committee on consolidation of state offices, boards, and commissions appointed by the governor of Oregon under authority conferred at the late session of the legislature.

A bureau of municipal research has been established at Amherst College under the general direction of Raymond G. Gettell, professor of political science. Mr. William G. Avirett, who has been appointed instructor in political science, will devote his time for the present to the organization of the bureau.

Prof. W. W. Willoughby, who has been in Peking during the last year as legal adviser to the Chinese government, has completed his term of office, and left China June 2. He will resume his duties at Johns Hopkins University in the autumn. During his absence Prof. J. H. Latané exercised general supervision over the department of political science and conducted the work of the seminary, while President Goodnow had charge of the work in constitutional law.

Dr. A. C. Millspaugh, who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1916, and who during the past year has been professor of political science in Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, has been appointed associate in political science at Johns Hopkins University. He will give an undergraduate course in political science and graduate courses in international law and municipal government. Dr. Millspaugh's dissertation, "Party Organization and Machinery in Michigan since 1890," has just been issued by the Johns Hopkins Press.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred by Johns Hopkins University in June upon two men in political science, Malcolm H. Lauchheimer, whose dissertation is entitled "The Labor Law of Maryland," and Roger Howell, whose dissertation is on "The Privileges and Immunities of State Citizenship."

David P. Barrows, dean of the faculties and professor of political science at the University of California, has been granted leave of absence to enter the training camp of the officers' reserve corps, in which he holds a commission as major of cavalry. His place as head of the department will be taken by Prof. Edward Elliott, professor of international law and politics. Ludwik Ehrlich, D. Jur., of Oxford University, who has been at California since January, will continue as lecturer in political science, offering courses in the history of European political institutions and the administrative law of modern European states. Dr. J. R. Douglas, instructor in political science, will give courses in municipal government and administration.

Thomas H. Reed, associate professor of government in the University of California, has been granted another year's leave of absence from the university to continue his work at San José, California, as city manager.

The courses given at the University of California summer session this year were: international law, by Prof. Edward Elliott; the government of cities, by Prof. Edgar Dawson, of Hunter College of the city of New York, who also gave a course on six problems of self-government; and three lectures on government by Leon Dupriez, J.D., professor of law, University of Louvain, and visiting lecturer on government, Harvard University.

The New Jersey state league of municipalities, organized in 1915, has established a bureau of municipal information in coöperation with Princeton University. The bureau has quarters in the university library, where the municipal material of the library is segregated. The bureau serves the departments of politics and economics as a practical laboratory in the field of social phenomena, where students of these departments may work out assignments under the guidance of the director of the bureau. A number of faculty members act as counsellors in the work of the bureau, and give advice upon questions falling in their respective fields. The bureau publishes a monthly periodical, entitled "New Jersey Municipalities," which is devoted to efficiency and progress in municipal administration.

The New Jersey commission appointed by Governor Fielder to revise and codify the statutes of the state relating to cities and other municipalities has submitted a 354 page report, which recommends the repeal of more than one thousand statutes. It also proposed a bill, which was introduced on January 27, 1917, as Senate Bill No. 7, extending numerous powers to all municipalities of the state. These powers include the right to own and operate wharves, docks, abattoirs, markets, street railways, heating plants, coal yards, ice plants, etc.

At the request of Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge, Harvard University helped to arrange a short series of conferences on police administration for the benefit of the Cambridge police force. Officers from various other New England cities and towns were invited, and about fifteen of them sent representatives. The instruction was divided into two parts; the first, under the direction of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick of New York City, was for officers only; while the second, under Inspector Cahalane of the New York Police School, dealt with the ordinary duties of patrolmen. The various officers felt that the course had been a marked success and as a result of it Commissioner Woods of New

York City is considering a plan whereby a somewhat similar course may be offered by his training school to which officers from all over the country may be admitted.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois State Bar Association, held at Danville in June, several papers and addresses were presented on proposed changes in the state constitution. Among the speakers were Professors Ernst Freund, C. E. Merriam, W. F. Dodd, George H. Mead and Dr. F. D. Bramhall of the University of Chicago; and Dean H. W. Ballantine and Professors O. A. Harker, James W. Garner and John A. Fairlie of the University of Illinois.

An Ohio Academy of Social Sciences was organized at Columbus during the Easter recess, while the Ohio College Association was in session. The meeting for organization was participated in by professors and instructors in economics, political science, and sociology in Ohio colleges and universities, together with state officials, representatives of municipal research bureaus, and other persons interested in social and political questions. The purposes of the academy are stated to be (1) to stimulate an intelligent public opinion on social and political conditions and problems; (2) to promote the study of social and political problems which are of direct concern to the people of Ohio; (3) to hold annual meetings, and in other ways to foster mutual acquaintance and coöperation among persons interested in such studies; (4) to stimulate the teaching of the social sciences in Ohio colleges and high schools, and to promote standardization of courses where standardization is desirable. A board of five directors has been elected to carry on the work of the organization during the first year, and to submit a draft of a constitution at the annual meeting in the spring of 1918. The board consists of Professors M. B. Hammond of Ohio State University, A. R. Hatton of Western Reserve University, S. G. Lowrie of the University of Cincinnati, T. L. Harris of Miami University, and Mr. Gardner Lattimer of the Toledo Commerce Club.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science was held at Philadelphia April 20-21. The general topic under consideration was America's relation to the world conflict and to the coming peace. Among session topics were America's obligation as the defender of international rights, the elements of a just and durable peace, the problems of a durable peace, the rights of

small nations, and America's participation in a league for the maintenance of a just and durable peace. Persons who took part in the proceedings included Vice-president Marshall, Hon. Geo W. Wickersham, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Rear-admiral Robert E. Peary, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Hon. John Sharp Williams, and Professors Franklin H. Giddings, John H. Latané, Philip M. Brown, Ellery C. Stowell, and Samuel T. Dutton. Many national and local organizations appointed delegates, and the sessions were unusually well attended.

A national conference on foreign relations of the United States was held at Long Beach, Long Island, May 28 to June 1, under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York. Subjects discussed included the need of better machinery for international negotiations, the attitude of the United States toward world organization, the democratic ideal in international relations, the United States and the Caribbean, the drawing together of the Americas, national policy as to resident aliens, newer American conceptions of international relationship, and the United States and the Far East. The addresses and discussions have been published in a volume of the Proceedings of the Academy.

**Electoral Reform in the United Kingdom.** In introducing the franchise bill to the house of commons on May 15, Mr. Walter Long, secretary for the colonies in the Lloyd George administration, was careful to state that the bill was not a government measure. It is the fourth reform bill since 1830, and the only bill dealing with the franchise that can be described as an agreed bill—a measure to which the leaders of political parties had given their assent before it was submitted to parliament. The act of 1832, it will be recalled, was carried by a Whig administration against persistent opposition from the Conservatives. A Conservative administration carried the act of 1867 through parliament; but in the house of commons the Liberal opposition, headed by Gladstone, had a large part in moulding the form in which the bill went to the house of lords. The Gladstone government of 1880–1885 carried the act of 1884, but had to make terms with the opposition as to the order in which the franchise and redistribution bills were proceeded with. The new bill, forced on parliament and the government by electoral exigencies growing out of the war, is based on resolutions adopted at a conference presided over by the speaker, Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, in which representatives of all parties in